

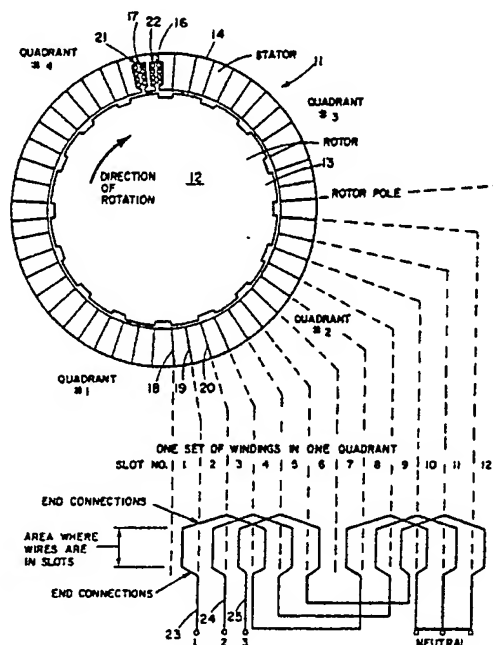
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(54) Title: REDUNDANT MULTIPLE CHANNEL ELECTRIC MOTORS AND GENERATORS

(57) Abstract

Electromotive machine of the type having a stator (14) and a rotor (15). The stator is provided with multiple sets of windings (quadrants 1:4, Fig. 1), each independently electrically coupled to an electrical means to establish separate power channels between the windings and the electrical means that allow for the simultaneous independent transmission of power through the channels when the machine is in operation. In case of failure in one of the windings (quadrants 1:4), operation of the machine can continue through use of the remaining windings. The machine may take the form of either a motor or generator.



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REDUNDANT MULTIPLE CHANNEL ELECTRIC MOTORS
AND GENERATORS

Technical Field

This invention relates to a multi-channel
electromotive machine of the type having a stator and a
rotor.

5

Background Art

Electric motors employed in environments that
demand a fail safe source of motive power to be available
even when there are present such faults in the motor
windings as, open circuit, short circuit and ground, have
10 heretofore been unknown. The term fail safe as employed
here is defined as being present when there are multiple
redundant sources of motive power that are automatically
present when one of the sources of motive power is lost
for any reason.

15

Multiple redundant electromotive power sources in



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the form of multiple electric motors connected to drive a load in such a manner that the failure of one motor would leave a remaining motor or motors to drive the load have long been known.

5 In certain environments where space and weight considerations dictate the use of a single motor, multiple redundant electromotive power sources are simply prohibited. In this type of situation highly expensive finely crafted electric motors have been called into use
10 in the hope of providing a sufficiently durable motor that was proven to have a high mean time between failures. Even with the most expensive motors there is always the possibility of a fault arising in respect of one of the motor windings with the attendant loss of
15 motive power. The invention to be described hereinafter by means of a novel multiple stator winding construction in conjunction with multiple power input channels provides a simple stator/rotor arrangement that creates a multiply redundant source of electromotive power.

20 There exists a number of commercial, aerospace and military environments where it is highly desirable to have multiple power channels electrically isolated, one from the other, which power channels are coupled to the same or separate loads. In the past, the simplest manner
25 to accomplish this end would be to utilize a number of separate generators each delivering power over a separate power channel to the same or separate loads.

 In the situation where power is delivered to the same load over separate power channels from separate
30 generators, there is inherently present the security of a redundant power supply to compensate for the possible occurrence of a fault arising in a winding of one of the generators with the attendant loss of power from the



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generator with the faulty winding. Where separate loads are powered by a single generator, the concern most generally has been that the characteristics of the load powered by the generator will be reflected electrically back into the generator which may affect the output to another load in a manner that is not acceptable. In the past, the solution to this problem of the load characteristics being reflected electrically back into the generator has been answered by utilizing separate generators connected to separate loads, or the addition of complex circuitry to ensure the isolation of one load from another where a common generator was employed.

The invention to be described hereinafter provides for a stator winding arrangement in a generator that allows multi-power channel operation with electrical and magnetic isolation between channels.

Disclosure of the Invention

More specifically, this invention relates to an electromotive machine of the type having a stator and a rotor. The stator is provided with multiple sets of windings each independently electrically coupled to an electrical means to thereby establish separate power channels between the windings and the electrical means that allow for the simultaneous independent transmission of power through the channels when the machine is in operation. The electromotive machine may take either the form of a motor or a generator.

It is therefore one of the primary objects of the invention to provide multiple motive power redundancy in an electric motor by means of a stator winding



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arrangement that cooperates with a rotor structure to establish electromagnetic torque summing.

5 Of equal significance as an object of the invention is the provision of a redundant multiple power channel generator that has electrically isolated outputs to the same or different loads by utilizing a stator winding arrangement of the same configuration as that which is employed to provide in a motor, multiple motive power redundancy.

10 Yet another object of the invention is the provision of a redundant multiple motive power electric motor wherein the rotor may be either of the permanent magnet type or the squirrel cage type.

15 Yet another object of the invention is to provide an electromotive machine with a stator that has a number of individual windings, which number of windings matches a desired number of motive power sources or power channel outputs sought.

20 Still yet another object of the invention is to provide an electromotive machine with a stator winding arrangement such that the stator is characterized by definitive multi-dimensional regions with each of the regions including a separate set of windings to thereby establish electrical and magnetic isolation between sets
25 of windings.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide an electromotive machine with a stator winding arrangement such that the stator is characterized by definitive overlapping of multi-dimensional regions with
30 a set of windings in each adjacent region overlapping a set of windings in an adjacent region.



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In the attainment of the foregoing objects, the invention contemplates that the electromotive machine may be either a motor or a generator.

5 One embodiment of the invention takes the form of a DC brushless machine with a permanent magnet rotor, while another embodiment of the invention takes the form of an induction motor having a squirrel cage type rotor construction.

10 The electromotive machine embodying the invention may also take the form of a generator having a rotor adapted to be driven by a source of motive power.

In all of the embodiments of the invention, the stator structure takes on the physical characteristics to be enumerated hereinafter.

15 The stator is provided with multiple sets of windings, each independently electrically coupled to an electrical means, which electrical means in the case of a DC brushless machine can be an inverter that provides multi-phase power input to the multiple sets of
20 windings. The inverter in turn receives energy from a source of DC power. The invention contemplates that certain embodiments will call for two, three, four or more sets of stator windings depending upon the degree of redundancy desired.

25 The stator in all embodiments of the invention has multi-dimensional regions wherein there are located the sets of windings. In one embodiment of the invention, however, the definitive multi-dimensional regions are mutually exclusive and each of the regions has a separate
30 set of windings.



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Another embodiment of the invention makes a provision for the multi-dimensional regions to overlap one another with each region having a set of windings that overlap an adjacent set of windings in an overlapping region.

The invention, when utilized in an electromotive machine of the generator type, would of course, require that the rotor of the generator be adapted to be driven by a source of motive power.

The stator configuration employed in the generator environment takes on the same basic variety of configurations noted in respect of motor operation. The principle distinctions arising from the manner in which a load or loads are coupled to the power channels, the number of which channels are established by the number of sets of windings in the stator.

In a generator environment it should be readily appreciated that where there are multiple sets of stator windings all of which are individually connected to the same load, the presence of an electrical failure of any one of the sets of windings will still not interrupt power to the load in that the remaining redundant power channels will provide the needed power to the load.

In those situations where the multiple sets of windings are coupled individually or in groups to separate loads, there will inherently be established redundant power channels to the various loads while simultaneously assuring that the electrical characteristics of one of the loads will not affect the power in the channels delivered to another load.

Other objects and advantages of the present



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invention will be apparent upon reference to the accompanying description when taken in conjunction with the following drawings:

Brief Description of the Drawings

5 Figure 1 is a cross-sectional showing of a motor embodying the invention,

Figure 2 is a schematic illustration of the manner in which an independent set of windings is wound on the stator of Figure 1 in the second quadrant of the stator,

10 Figure 2a is a symbolic illustration of the WYE winding arrangement shown in detail in Figure 2,

Figure 3 depicts in schematic form the location of multiple sets of windings, totaling four in number, that are positioned such that each winding occupies a region that is mutually exclusive of a region occupied by
15 another winding,

Figure 3a and 3b illustrate a variation of a two winding arrangement where each winding occupies a region that is mutually exclusive of a region occupied by
20 another winding,

Figures 3c and 3d illustrate a variation of a three winding arrangement where each winding occupies a region that is mutually exclusive of a region occupied by another winding,

25 Figure 4 is a three-dimensional illustration intended to convey the significance of the terms



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"definative multi-dimensional region" which terms are employed in the description of the invention,

5 Figure 5 depicts in schematic form another embodiment of the invention wherein the stator is shown having overlapping sets of windings in overlapping regions,

Figure 6 is a schematic showing of the invention employed in a DC brushless motor controlled motor system,

10 Figure 7 is a schematic showing of the invention of an embodiment of the invention where the invention is employed as part of a power generating system to provide multiple power channels to multiple loads wherein each load has at least one redundant power channel available,

15 Figure 8 is a cross-section showing of a squirrel cage induction motor in which the invention finds utility,

20 Figure 9 is yet another embodiment of the invention wherein the generator incorporates the invention and provides multiple redundant power channels to a single load, and

Figure 10 is a schematic showing of another motor control system that would arise where a squirrel cage induction motor embodying the invention is present.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

25 There are certain applications in which it is desirable to have an electric motor with several channels



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of input power which are completely isolated, one from another. The motor arrangement now to be described provide such isolation in a manner such that it is possible to operate some of the channels while there are failures in one or more of the channels not in use. The motor now to be described provides multiple power channels for an electric motor which are isolated one from another, both electrically and magnetically.

Reference is now made to Figure 1 which is a cross-sectional showing of a motor 11 embodying the invention. The motor 11 as shown in this view includes a rotor 12 of the permanent magnet type. In this illustration the rotor has a sixteen pole permanent magnet field. One of the rotor poles 13 is indicated in the drawings. The fifteen remaining poles have no reference numerals assigned therewith, but can be plainly seen in Figure 1. The motor 11 has a stator 14 which is schematically shown in this figure, and contains conventional stator slots such as 16 and 17. Into these slots are positioned windings such as those generally indicated by reference numerals 21, 27. It is to be understood that while Figure 1 shows only stator slots, such as 16 and 17, there are such slots positioned completely around the stator 14. In this embodiment of the invention, for purposes of discussion only, and by way of example, the stator 14 has been divided into what is termed quadrants #1, #2, #3 and #4 as indicated in Figure 1. In each quadrant there is provided an independent set of windings wound within the rotor slots not shown. In order to appreciate how these sets of windings are wound into the stator slots in each of the respective quadrants, attention is now directed to Figure 2 which should be studied in conjunction with Figure 1. For purposes of explanation, attention is initially directed to Figure 1, where for purposes of describing the invention these are



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designated as stator slot lines 18, 19 and 20. These stator slot lines are drawn coincident with each of the stator slots not shown, and intended to provide an indication of the boundaries of slots which have been identified in Figure 2 as being positioned between the slot lines. For example, in viewing Figure 2 in conjunction with Figure 1, it will be noted that slot number 1 is positioned between slot lines 18 and 19 of the stator 14. In Figure 2 electrical leads 23, 24 and 25 are depicted as possessing respectively terminals 1, 2 and 3, and are wound in the fashion shown schematically in Figure 2. When Figures 1 and 2 are viewed together, it will be appreciated that each of the remaining quadrants #1, #3 and #4 are intended to possess individual sets of windings wound in the manner such as that shown with respect to quadrant #2.

Figure 2a illustrates the conventional three-phase Y connection, a schematic representation of that which has been shown in expanded detail in Figure 2. Although not shown in the drawings, it is to be understood that a three-phase delta winding arrangement may be substituted for the three-phase Y connection arrangement of Figure 2.

It has been noted that each of the quadrants #1, #2, #3 and #4 are intended to include in one embodiment of the invention separate windings not shown in Figure 1, but schematically represented in Figure 3 by enclosed broken line sections 26, 27, 28 and 29 in Figure 3. Each of these separate windings is provided with power over separate electrical leads 31, 32, 33 and 34. These separate electrical leads represent individual independent power input channels. During operation as a motor, each set of windings 26, 27, 28 and 29 together with the 4 poles on the rotor 12 facing the windings, form an independent channel with its own magnet field and



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with its respective windings unaffected by failures in any one or more of the windings in the other channels. As the rotor 12 rotates during the operation of the motor, the windings of the channel of the windings 26, 27, 28 and 29 will face different poles on the rotor 12. From the foregoing, it will be appreciated that even though the rotor moves and the rotor poles move consecutively through the fields created by the respective windings, the windings themselves remain isolated from each other, and therefore the power delivered respectively to each of the windings remains isolated from the power in the channels in the adjacent windings.

Reference is now made to Figures 3a through 3d, which illustrates schematically a number of stator winding configurations that the invention contemplates as being within the scope of the invention as set forth in the claims hereinafter. Accordingly, in Figure 3a there will be observed that there are two sets of windings referenced 36 and 37. The winding 36 occupying a smaller portion of the total circumference of the stator. Winding 37 is wound around the balance of the stator in the manner shown.

Figure 3b illustrates a pair of windings 38 and 39, each of which occupies an equal circumferential area of the stator 14.

Figures 3c and 3d illustrate a variation in winding configurations and depict a pair of windings 41 and 42 of similar size with a third winding 43 occupying the balance of the circumferential area of the stator 14 not occupied by windings 41 and 42. In Figure 3d there are also shown three sets of individual windings 46, 47 and 48. However, in this configuration each of the windings



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occupies one-third of the total circumferential area of the stator 14. It is to be understood that the winding arrangements of Figure 3 and Figures 3a through 3d are intended to be but examples of the variations of stator winding locations contemplated by the invention, and that other arrangements and variations are intended to fall within the invention being described.

Reference is now made to Figure 4 in which these is depicted a three-dimensional illustration intended to convey the significance of the terms "definitive multi-dimensional region", which terms are used hereinafter from time to time, to describe the location of individual windings mounted in a stator that embodies the invention. The multi-dimensional region indicated by arrow 51 is defined by a plane 52 shown passing at right angles through the stator 14 and an axis 53 coincident with the axis of rotation of the rotor not shown in Figure 4.

Reference is now made to Figure 5 where there is shown schematically four sets of windings, 56, 57, 58 and 59. In each of the embodiments heretofore described, each of the individual windings were located within a speed multi-dimensional region, which regions did not overlap. It has been found however, that there are situations where electro-magnetic isolation may be comprised and the windings within regions are allowed to overlap. The invention contemplates that there will be instances where redundant power channels may include overlapping windings.

It should be apparent with respect to the motor described hereinbefore that the number of poles in the rotor is selected as any multiple of the channels required. For purposes of illustration, only with



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respect to Figures 1 and 2, four channels were selected and 16 poles on the rotor were selected. It should also be understood that the number of stator slots can similarly be any convenient multiple of the number of power channels.

Reference is now made to Figure 6 which is a schematic showing of the invention employed in a DC brushless motor control system. The operation of the electric motor shown and described in respect of Figures 1 and 2 can be accomplished by applying a multi-phase power input to one or more of the four sets of windings from an inverter whose frequency is determined by the speed of the rotor and the number of field poles. In the arrangement to be described in more detail in respect of Figure 6, if one or more sets of windings have failures, the motor can still be operated over the remaining power channels to winding sets that have no fault present. In Figure 6, there is shown schematically a brushless DC motor 61 in which, for purposes of illustration and explanation only, four sets of windings 66, 67, 68 and 69 are shown. This arrangement is the same as that depicted in respect of the motor in Figure 1 and 2. It is to be understood that any of the other winding arrangements of Figures 3a through 3d and Figure 5 may be employed with the attendant change in power channels and degree of isolation that a particular winding set will inherently afford. The rotor is not shown in this schematic showing, however it is to be understood that the rotor though not shown, is drivingly connected to a motor shaft 62 which is in turn coupled to drive a load 63. Each of the windings 66, 67, 68 and 69 is independently electrically coupled to an electrical means in the form of an inverter 76, by way of electrical leads 71, 72, 73 and 74 respectively. These just noted electrical connections allow the establishment of separate power



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channels from the recited windings to and through the inverter 76 to a DC source of power via an electrical lead 71. The motor control shown in Figure 6 will not be described in detail as it is conventional. It is
5 believed sufficient to say that the brushless DC motor 61 includes a tachometer 77 connected to a motor controller 80 via lead 78, the motor controller 80 receiving power via lead 79 from the DC power source. The motor
10 controller 80 delivers via leads 81 and 82 controlled signals in respect of frequency and position over these respective leads to control the inverter 76 in a wholly conventional fashion. It should be appreciated that in the arrangement shown in Figure 6 should, for example, winding 66 have a fault and fail, then there would be
15 provided redundant power channels from the inverter 76 via the remaining leads 72, 73 and 74.

Reference is now made to Figure 7 in which there is a schematic showing of an embodiment of the invention where the multiple stator winding arrangements described
20 hereinbefore find utility in providing multiple power channels to multiple loads wherein each load has at least one redundant power channel available. As has been noted there are certain applications, where because of space and weight considerations, a single generator structure
25 must be called upon to provide an independent isolated supply of power over separate channels to individual loads. It is also desirable in some applications to be able to insure the redundant supply of power to a load in the event that one of the power channels to the load
30 experiences a failure. Just such a system is illustrated in Figure 7 where there can be seen shown schematically a generator 85 having by way of an example, stator windings 86, 87, 88 and 89. The generator 85 has a rotor not shown driven by a motive source of power here shown as a
35 motor 92 via a shaft 91. It should be readily apparent



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that the arrangement shown schematically in Figure 7 provides electrically isolated outputs via leads 93, 94, 97 and 98 to loads 96 and 100 via leads 95 and 99. The multiple set of windings 86, 87, 88 and 89 are electrically coupled, as noted above, to the loads and provide in the event of a stator winding failure or fault, redundant power channels from the remaining stator windings to the loads 96 and 100. In this environment it should be apparent that each of the loads 96 and 100 have a pair of redundant power channels represented by pairs of electrical leads 93, 94, as well as electrical lead pairs 97 and 98.

Attention is now directed to Figure 8 in which figure there is shown in cross-section a squirrel cage induction motor that is provided with a convention squirrel cage type rotor 103. The induction motor 101 has a stator 102 that possess, for purposes of this description, the same four winding arrangements described with respect to Figures 1 and 2. This motor differs from the motor of Figures 1 and 2 in that there is provided, as noted above, a squirrel cage rotor 103 in place of a permanent magnet rotor. In Figure 9 there is a squirrel cage induction motor shown driving a load 109 via a shaft 108. Multi-channel operation is accomplished by providing AC power through an electrical means 114 that conventionally divides the AC power received and delivers it to the respective power channels identified by the electrical leads 110, 111, 112 and 113 which are shown connecting the respective windings 104, 105, 106 and 107. The squirrel cage windings on the motor as shown schematically in Figure 8 provide the induced magnetic field that produces mechanical torque for the purposes of providing rotation of the shaft 108 to the load 109. In the case of the induction motor with a squirrel cage motor, the number of poles on the rotor 103 is determined



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by the number of stator windings and this can be selected as a multiple of the number of channels desired.

Reference is now made to Figure 10 in which there is shown schematically another motor control system embodying the invention that which arises where a squirrel cage induction motor embodying the invention is utilized. Little additional description is offered in respect of Figure 10, other than to say that there is present, schematically shown, a squirrel cage motor 101 of the same type described in respect of Figure 9. The addition of a tachometer 115, as well as a controller 117, and an electrical means 120 in the form of an inverter have been added to demonstrate another possible motor control arrangement that could utilize the multiple redundant power channel concept brought into existence by the use of multiple stator windings in the squirrel cage motor 101.

Heretofore, the operation of multiple channel motors, as well as generators have been described. The following description is intended to describe the nature of faults in the windings and the effect of such faults in respect of isolation. There are basically three types of winding faults, namely, short circuit, open circuit and ground. During short circuit failure, one or more coils of the stator windings of the failed channel get shorted together. In the case of electrical motors and generators with permanent magnet fields described hereinbefore, such failure will result in a certain amount of power being generated and fed into the short circuited windings. This amount of power lost due to the short circuit will have to be provided by the remaining operating channel or channels in the case of an electric motor, or by the source of motive power, i.e., prime mover in the case of an electric generator. Other than



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5 this type of loss, there will be a minimal effect caused
by the failed channels on the operating channels. In the
case of an induction motor of the type shown in Figure 8,
the short circuit failure described above will not result
10 in any power generated in the short circuit winding as
long as it is isolated, because the squirrel cage rotor
produces the magnet field only through induction from the
stator windings. The presence of an open circuit fault
in stator windings will render the failed channel useless
15 for operation but will not affect the operation of other
channels at all. The ground fault on the other hand will
result in effects similar to the short circuit fault. It
can be thus seen that the effect of failed channels is
isolated and that they have minimal effect on the
operation of other channels.

20 Although this invention has been illustrated and
described in connection with the particular embodiment
illustrated, it will be apparent to those skilled in the
art that various changes may be made therein without
departing from the spirit of the invention as set forth
in the appended claims.



I CLAIM:

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1. An electromotive machine of the type having a stator and a rotor;

5 said stator being provided with multiple sets of windings each independently electrically coupled to an electrical means to thereby establish separate power channels that allow for the simultaneous independent transmission of power through said channels when said machine is in operation.

2. The electromotive machine of Claim 1 wherein said machine is a motor and said rotor is of the permanent magnet type, said electrical means providing multi-phase power input to said sets of windings.

3. The electromotive machine of Claim 2 wherein said motor is a DC brushless machine and said multi-phase power input is provided by an inverter means from a source of DC power.

4. The electromotive machine of Claim 3 wherein said multiple sets of windings are comprised of two sets of windings.

5. The electromotive machine of Claim 3 wherein said multiple sets of windings are comprised of three sets of windings.

6. The electromotive machine of Claim 3 wherein said multiple sets of windings are comprised of four sets of windings.



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7. The electromotive machine of Claim 1 wherein said stator has definative multi-dimensional regions wherein there are located said sets of windings.

8. The electromotive machine of Claim 7 wherein said definative multi-dimensional regions are mutually exclusive and each of said regions has a separate set of windings.

9. The electromotive machine of Claim 7 wherein said regions overlap one another and each said set of windings overlap an adjacent set of windings in an overlapping region.

10. The electromotive machine of Claim 8 wherein said machine is a motor and said rotor is of the permanent magnet type, said electrical means providing multi-phase power input to said sets of windings.

11. The electromotive machine of Claim 10 wherein said motor is a DC brushless machine and said multi-phase power input is provided by an inverter means from a source of DC power.

12. The electromotive machine of Claim 9 wherein said machine is a motor and said rotor is of the permanent magnet type, said electrical means providing multi-phase power input to said sets of windings.

13. The electromotive machine of Claim 12 wherein said motor is a DC brushless machine and said multi-phase power input is provided by an inverter means from a source of DC power.



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14. The electromotive machine of Claim 1 wherein said machine is an induction motor and said rotor is of the squirrel cage type.

15. The electromotive machine of Claim 14 wherein said multiple sets of windings are comprised of three sets of windings.

16. The electromotive machine of Claim 14 wherein said multiple sets of windings are comprised of four sets of windings.

17. The electromotive machine of Claim 14 wherein said stator has definative multi-dimensional regions wherein there are located said sets of windings.

18. The electromotive machine of Claim 17 wherein said definative multi-dimensional regions are mutually exclusive and each of said regions has a separate set of windings.

19. The electromotive machine of Claim 17 wherein said regions overlap one another and each said set of windings overlap an adjacent set of windings in an overlapping region.

20. The electromotive machine of Claim 19 wherein said electrical means provides a multi-phase power input.

21. The electromotive machine of Claim 20 wherein said electrical means that provides said multi-phase power input is comprised of an inverter means coupled to a source of DC power.



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22. The electromotive machine of Claim 1 wherein said machine is a generator, said rotor being coupled to a source of motive power and said electrical means is an electrical load means.

23. The electromotive machine of Claim 22 wherein said electrical load means is comprised of multiple loads, each of which loads is individually coupled to at least one of said sets of windings.

24. The electromotive machine of Claim 23 wherein said rotor is of the permanent magnet type.

25. The electromotive machine of Claim 23 wherein said stator has definative multi-dimensional regions wherein there are located said sets of windings.

26. The electromotive machine of Claim 25 wherein said definative multi-dimensional regions are mutually exclusive and each of said regions has a separate set of windings.

27. A permanent magnet brushless DC motor with multiple motive power redundancy accomplished by electromagnetic torque summing, said motor including in combination;

5 a stator and a permanent magnet rotor,

 said stator provided with multiple sets of windings
each independently electrically coupled to a multi-phase
source of electrical power to thereby establish separate
power channels to said sets of windings to thereby
10 provide continued motive power to be delivered from said
rotor in the event that one of said sets of windings
should experience an electrical failure.



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28. The electromotive machine of Claim 27 wherein said stator has definative multi-dimensional regions wherein there are located said sets of windings.

29. The electromotive machine of Claim 28 wherein said definative multi-dimensional regions are mutually exclusive and each of said regions has a separate set of windings.

30. The electromotive machine of Claim 27 wherein said regions overlap one another and each said set of windings overlap an adjacent set of windings in an overlapping region.

31. A squirrel cage induction motor with multiple motive power redundancy accomplished by electromagnetic torque summing said motor including in combination,

a stator and a squirrel cage type rotor,

5 said stator provided with multiple sets of windings
each independently electrically coupled to a multi-phase
source of electrical power to thereby establish separate
power channels to said sets of windings to thereby
provide continued motive power to be delivered from said
10 rotor in the event that one of said sets of windings
should experience an electrical failure.

32. The electromotive machine of Claim 31 wherein said stator has definative multi-dimensional regions wherein there are located said sets of windings.

33. The electromotive machine of Claim 32 wherein said definative multi-dimensional regions are mutually exclusive and each of said regions has a separate set of windings.



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34. The electromotive machine of Claim 31 wherein said regions overlap one another and each said set of windings overlap an adjacent set of windings in an overlapping region.

35. A multiple channel generator having electrically isolated outputs to multiple loads, said generator including in combination,

5 a stator and a rotor adapted to be driven by a source of motive power,

said stator being provided with multiple sets of windings,

10 said multiple sets of windings adapted to be electrically coupled to a load means to thereby establish electrically isolated power channels to said means.

36. The electromotive machine of Claim 35 wherein said stator has definitive multi-dimensional regions wherein there are located said sets of windings.

37. The electromotive machine of Claim 36 wherein said definitive multi-dimensional regions are mutually exclusive and each of said regions has a separate set of windings.

38. The multiple channel generator of Claim 37 wherein said rotor is of the permanent magnet type.

39. The multiple channel generator of Claim 35 wherein said load means is comprised of multiple loads that are respectively electrically coupled to at least one power channel.



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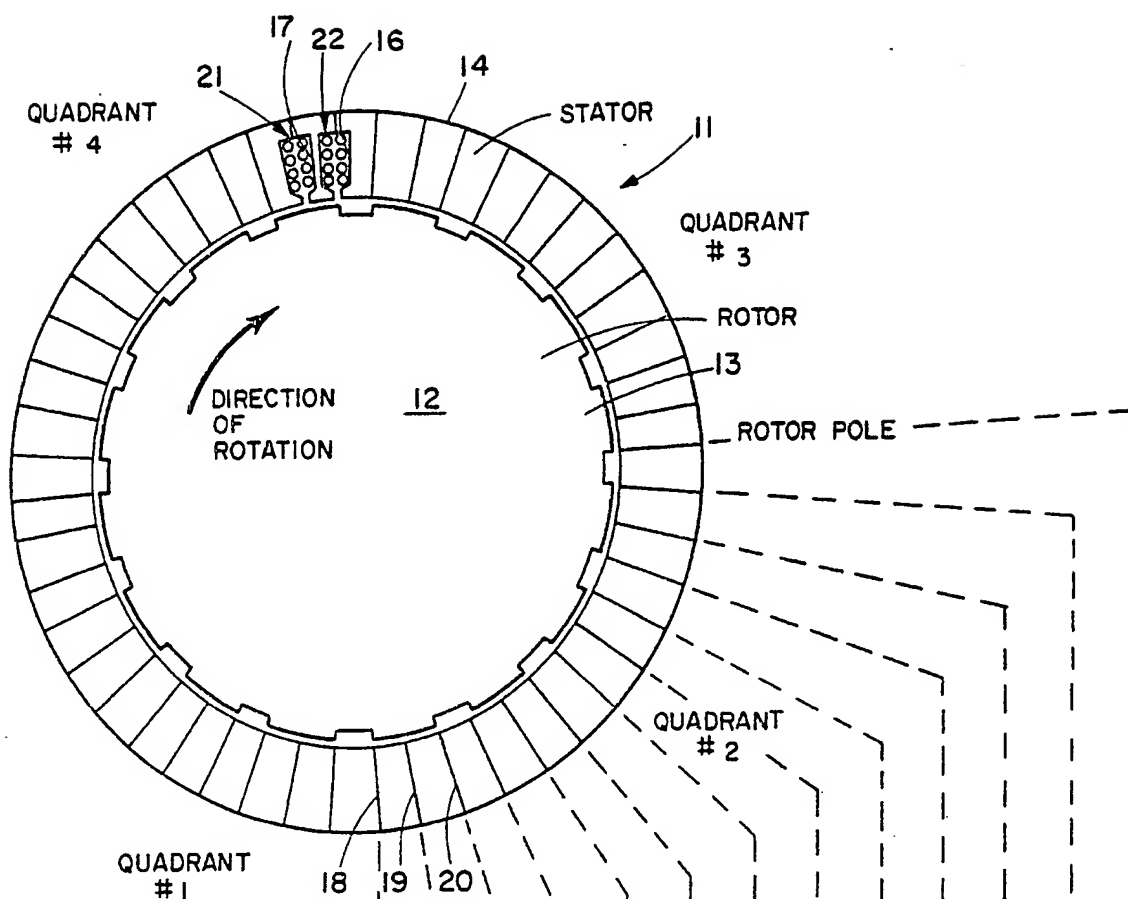


FIG. 1

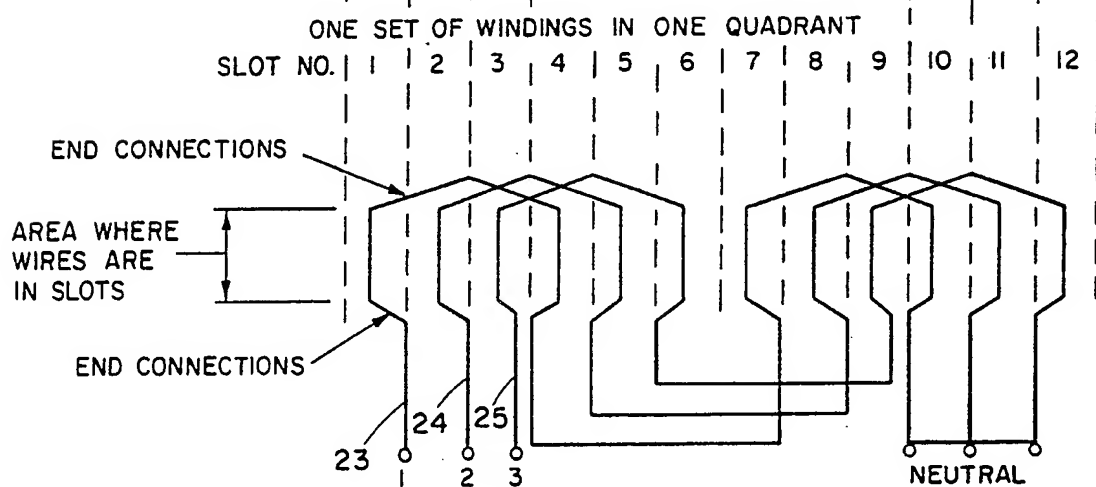


FIG. 2

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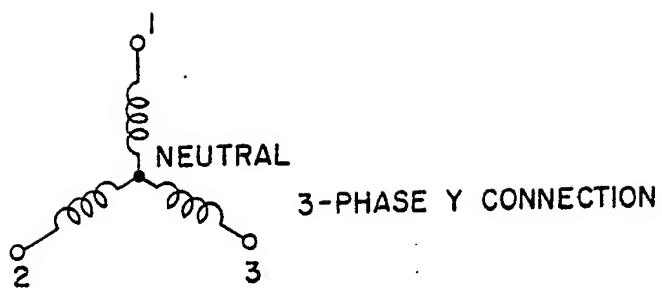


FIG. 2a

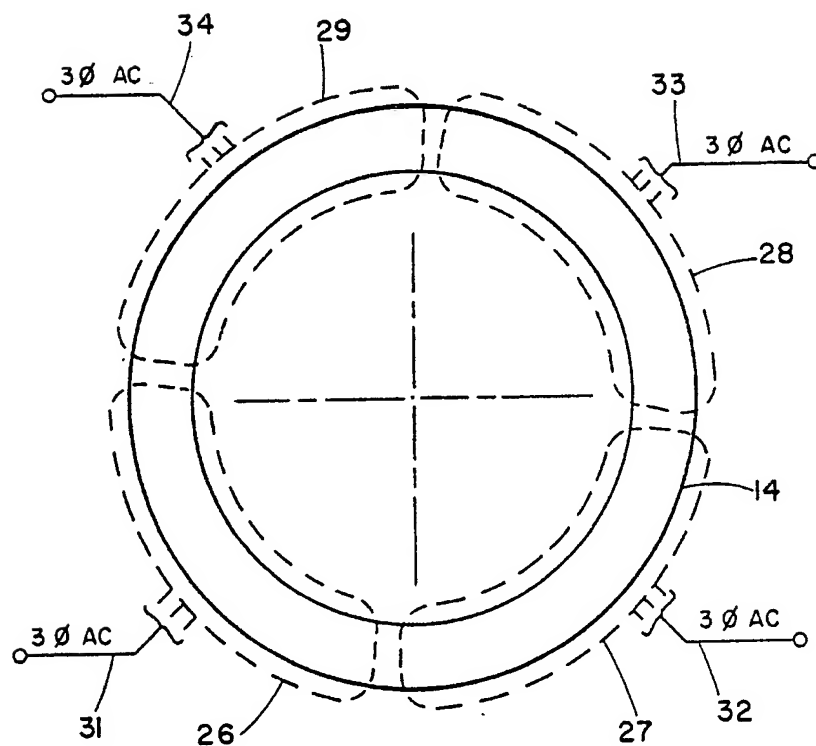
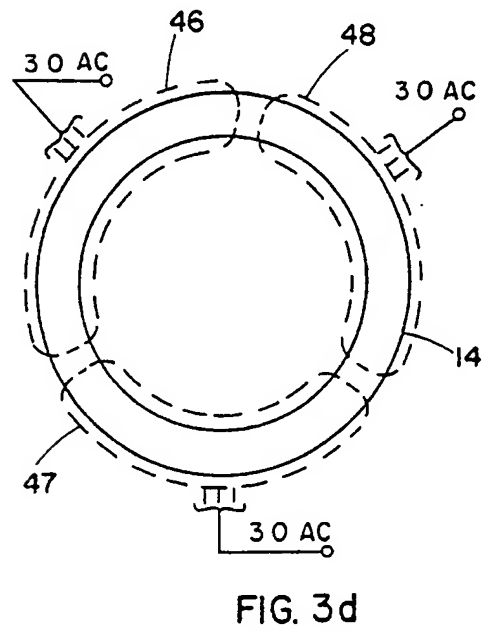
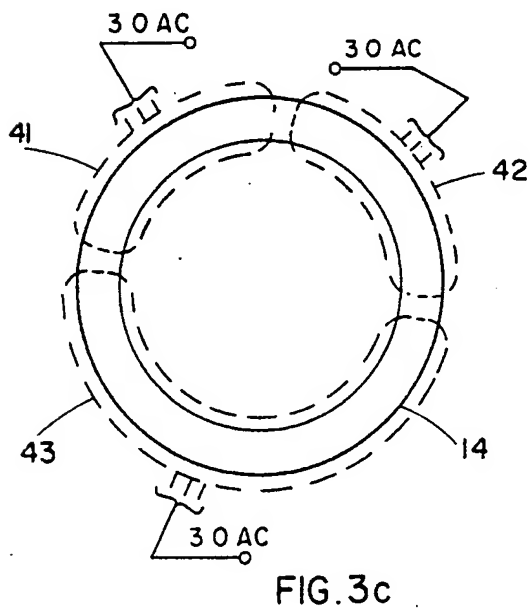
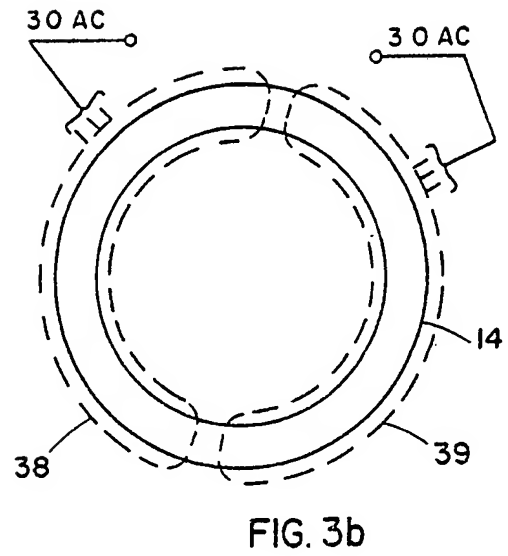
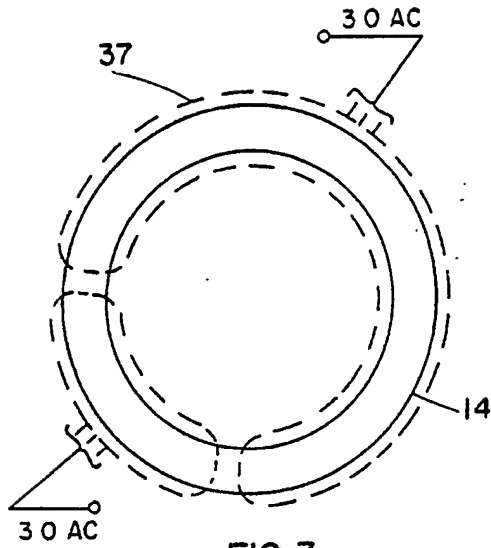


FIG. 3



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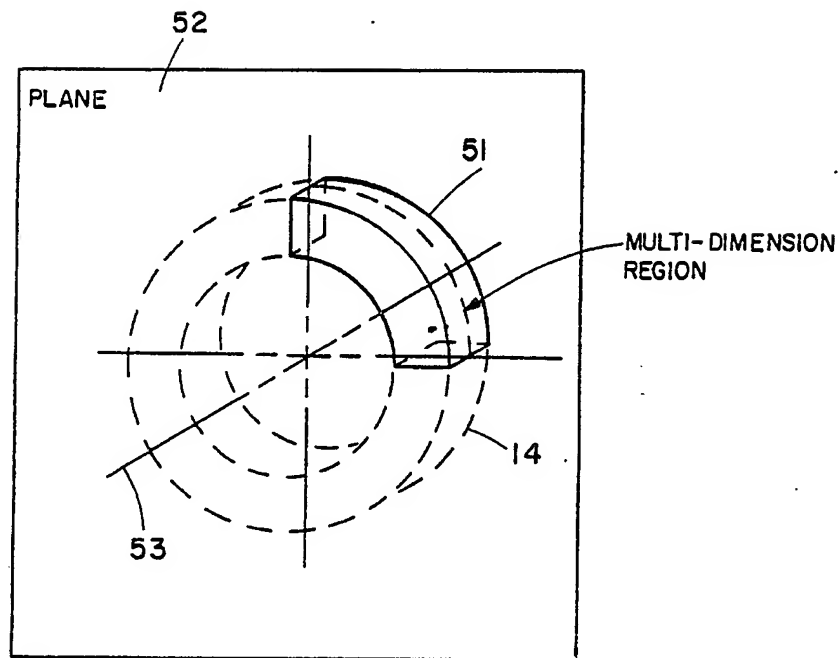


FIG. 4

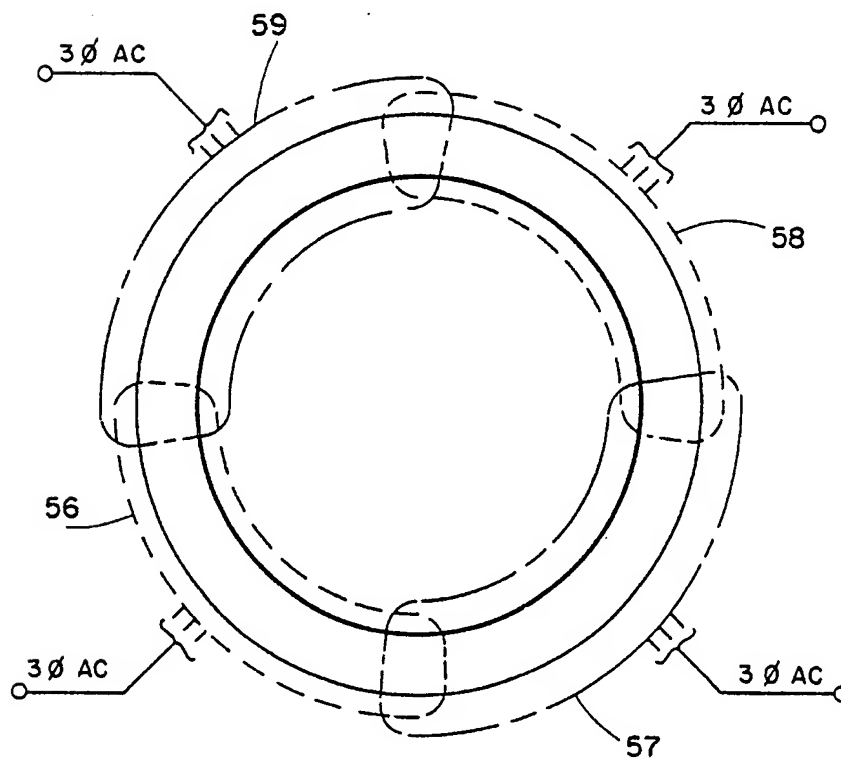


FIG. 5

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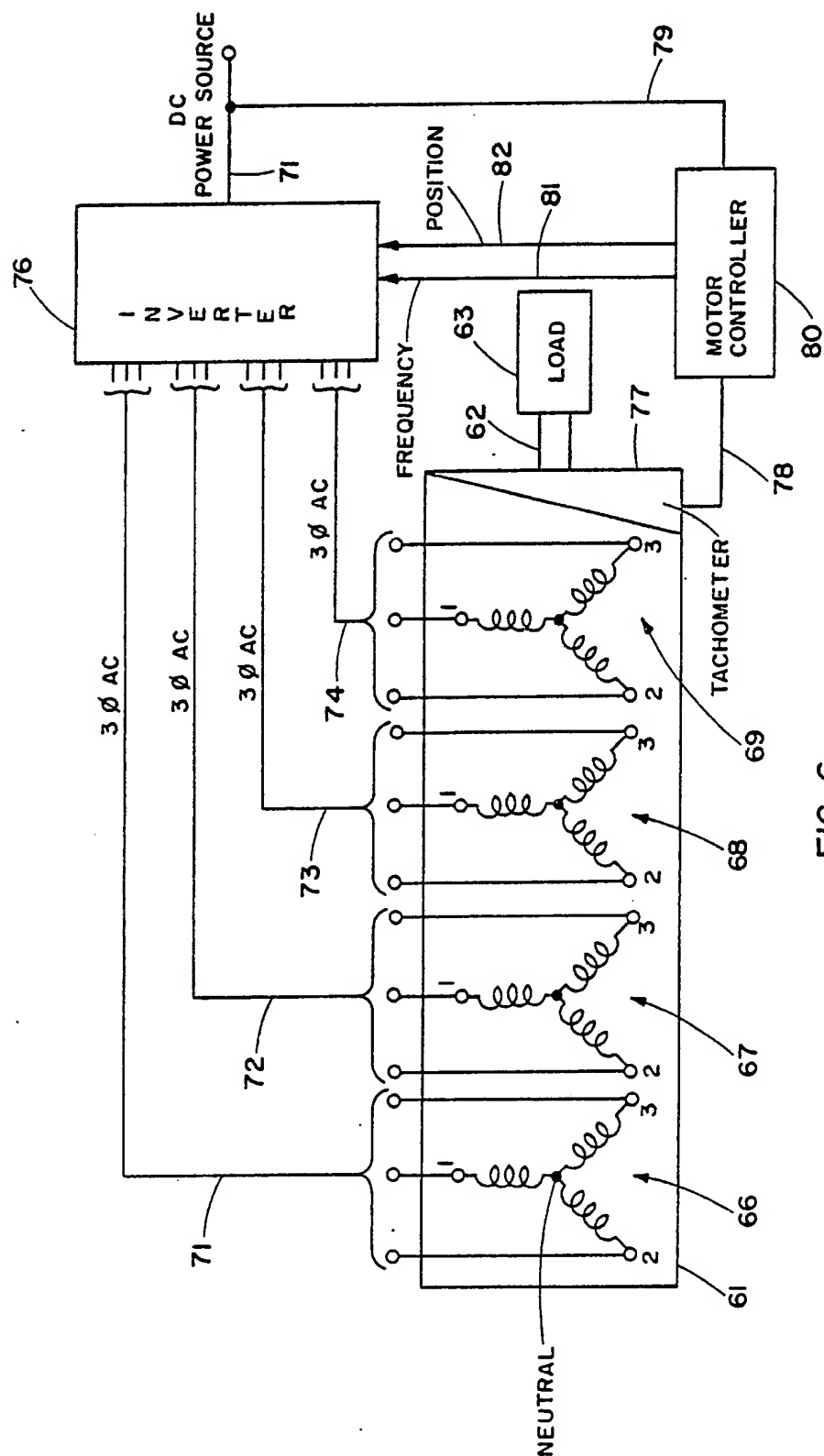


FIG. 6

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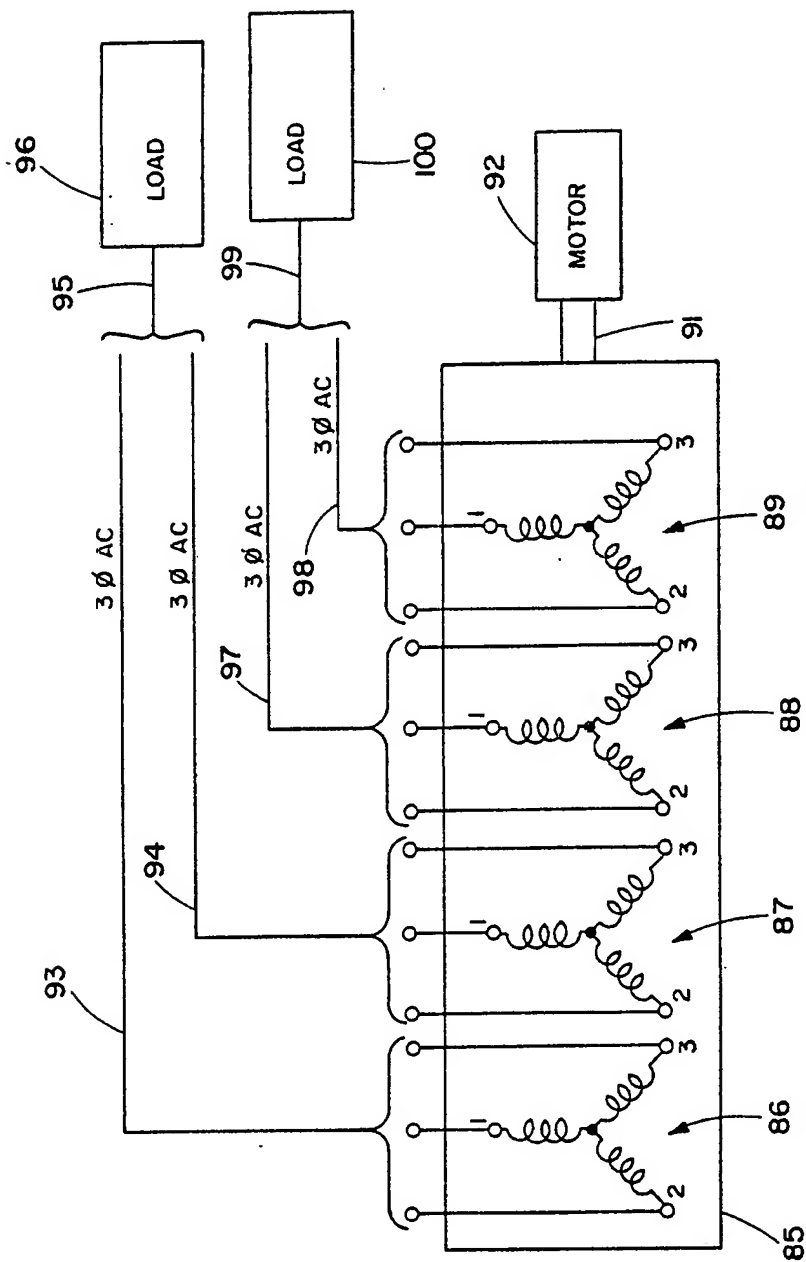


FIG. 7

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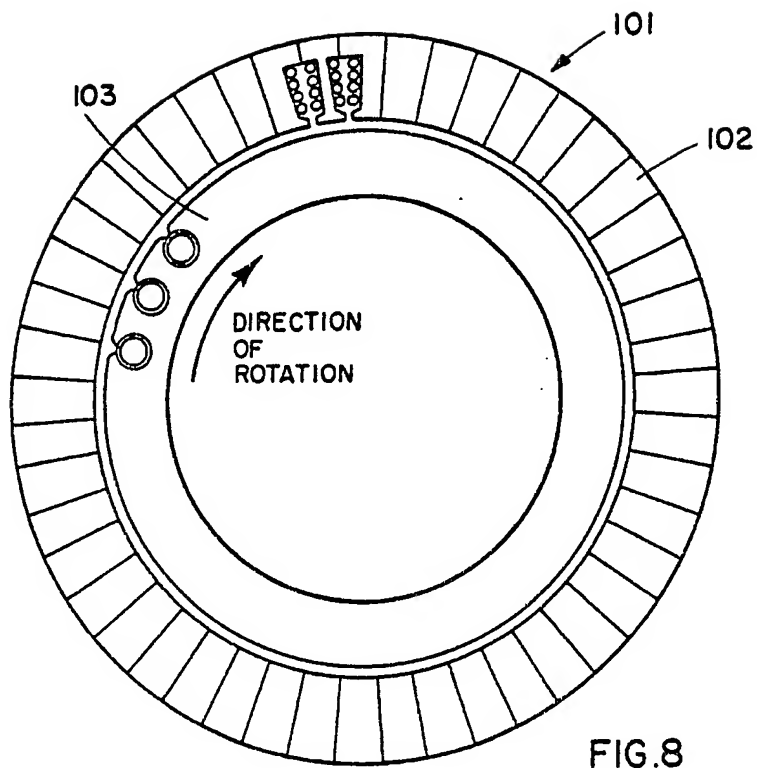


FIG. 8

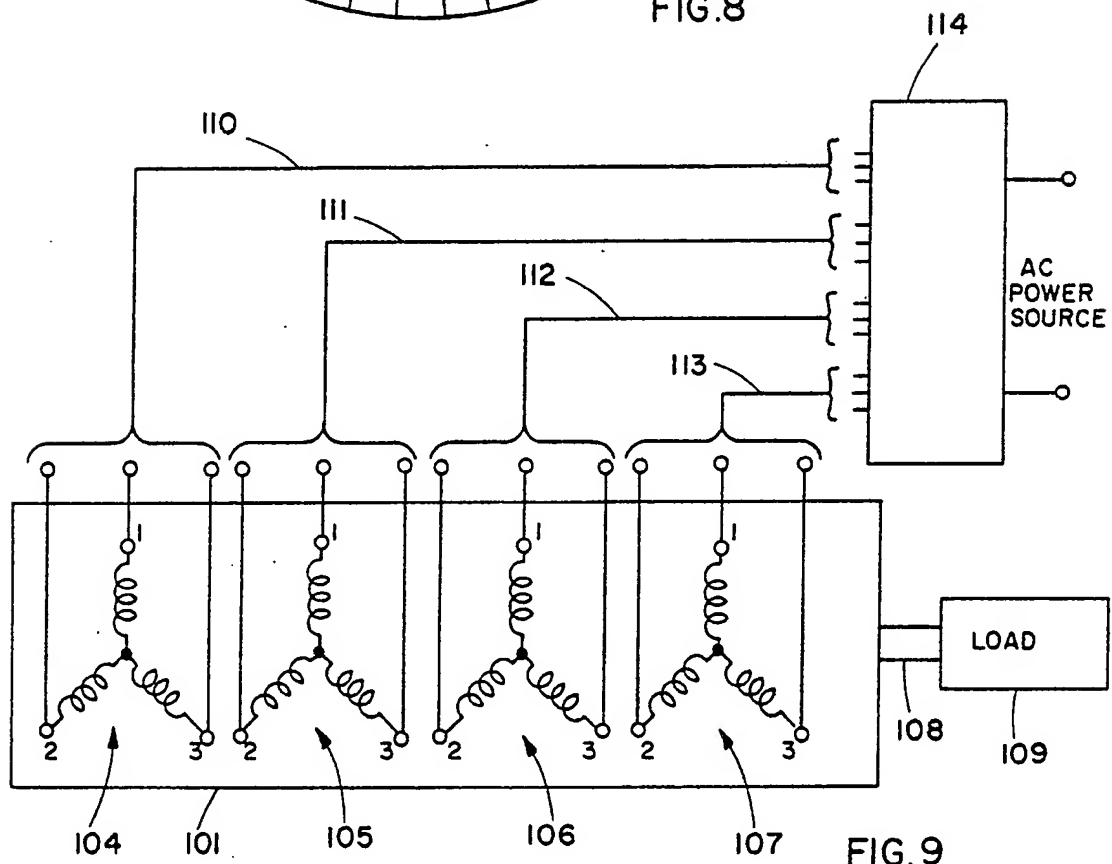


FIG. 9

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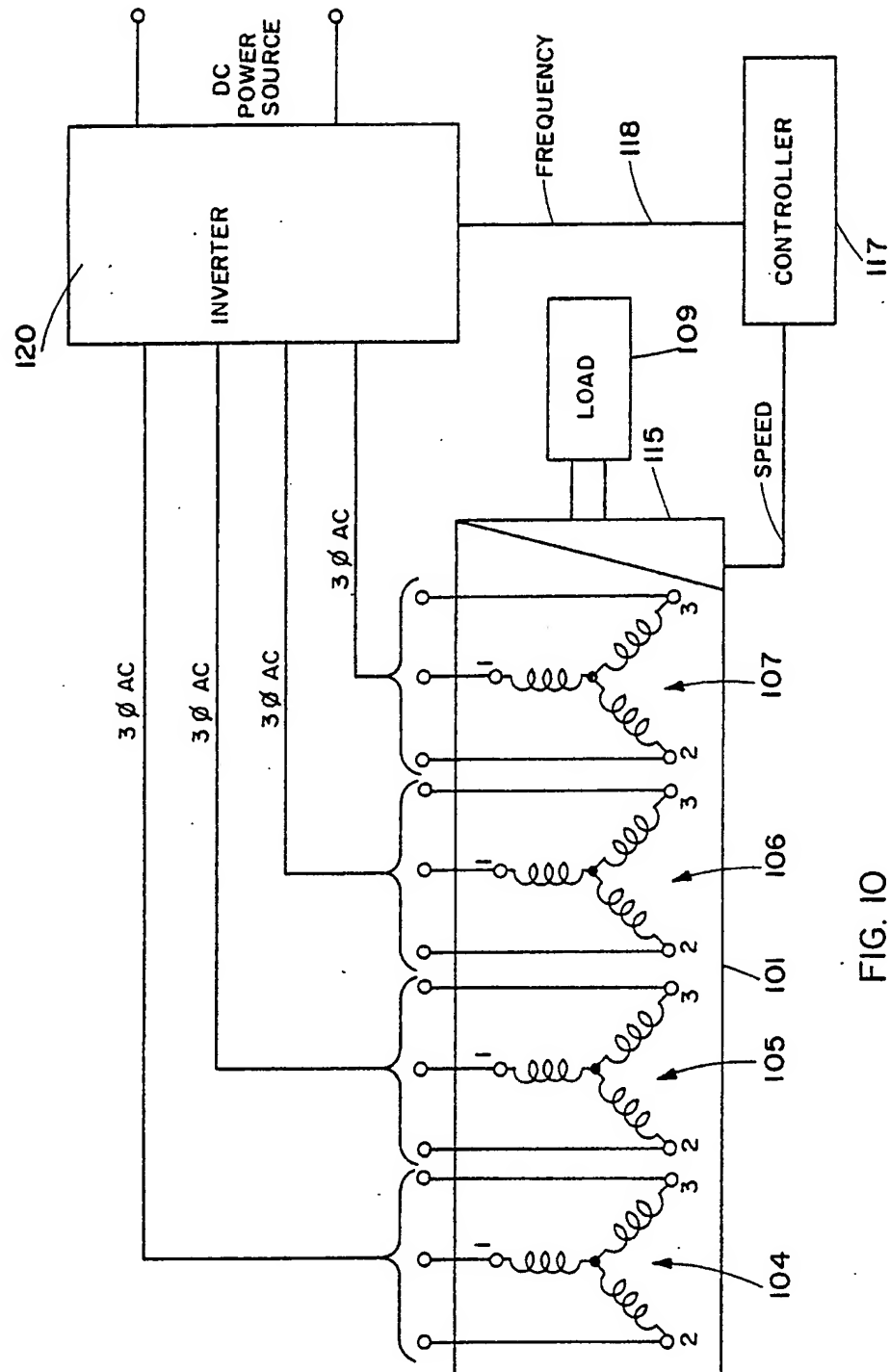


FIG. 10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/US84/00197

| | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) * | | |
| According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC | | |
| INT. CL. ² H02K 16/00, 3/00; H02J 9/00 | | |
| US CL. 310/112, 184; 307/16, 64; 318/565 | | |
| II. FIELDS SEARCHED | | |
| Minimum Documentation Searched * | | |
| Classification System | Classification Symbols | |
| U.S. | 307/16, 64, 67 310/112, 131, 180, 184, 185, 188, 198, 205, 266 318/563-565 | |
| Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched * | | |
| | | |
| III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ¹⁴ | | |
| Category * | Citation of Document, ¹⁵ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹⁷ | Relevant to Claim No. ¹⁸ |
| Y | US, A, 3,325,661, Published 13 June 1967, Parsons | 1, 14, 22, 31, 34, 35 |
| Y | US, A, 4,168,459, Published 18 September 1979, Roesel, Jr. | " |
| Y | US, A, 4,296,344, Published 20 October 1981, Rabe | " |
| Y | US, A, 3,161,795, Published 15 December 1964, Bekey | " |
| A | US, A, 1,936,415, Published 21 November 1933, Thompson | |
| A | US, A, 1,958,650, Published 15 May 1934, Walton | |
| A | US, A, 3,922,559, Published 25 November 1975, Migeon | |
| A | US, A, 3,363,111 Published 9 January 1968, Moreines | |
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>* Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁵</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div> | | |
| IV. CERTIFICATION | | |
| Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search * | Date of Mailing of this International Search Report * | |
| 1 May 1984 | 09 MAY 1984 | |
| International Searching Authority * | Signature of Authorized Officer ²⁰ | |
| ISA/US | D.L. Rebsch | |